CHIPPEWA HERALD-TELEGRAM

Our job is to serve responsibly, constructively, imaginatively

(Max H. Lavine, 1905-1964)

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For every thing there is a season and a time for every purpose under heaven:

A time to be born, and a time to die; A time to keep and a time to cast away;
A time to break down, and a time to build up; A time to keep silence and a time to speak.

—Ecclesiastes

but what about civil rights?

At the same time that the Herald-Telegram compliments President Nixon on his recent economic policy, his overtures to Red China and his positive intervention in the Berlin talks, we credit him with having a confusing and inhuman Civil Rights record.

This nation has spent enough years being blind to the problems of our minorities — or as has recently been the case, trying to solve these problems with rhetoric rather than answers.

In light of this, it is tragic that the President would be so insensitive to the plight of minorities in our country that he would undercut even the Supreme Court's insistence on "integration now" by saying that he did not support the busing of students to achieve racial balance as a solution to the problems of segregated school districts.

Certainly, if the President is going to pull the rug out from under the only substantive answer to segregation that has been found, busing then he has a overwhelming responsibility to at the same time recommend an equally effective and more workable solution.

Yet, as has been sadly typical of the President's weak Civil Rights policy, Mr. Nixon said that he did not like busing, but he gave no hint as to what other course of action school districts might follow.

The Nixon Administration is also equally weak in its Civil Rights federal housing policies.

In conclusion, we can only say that at the same time as the President has a lauditory record on some fronts, he is rapidly moving towards the point when historians will look back on his years and say that when it came to federal action which righted the decades of tragic treatment of our minorities. Richard Nixon added to rather than erase that dismal record.

senate votes

199 - Campaign reform, voter campaigns, Aug. 5, 1971. The Senate tabled an amendment by Sen. Packwood, R-Ore., to require disclosure of any services performed by committes or organizations promotion "get-out-the-vote" campaigns.
Nelson - Yes Proxmire - Yes

200 - Campaign reform, credit, Aug. 5, 1971. The Senate tabled an amendment by Sen. Packwood, R-Ore., to bar a federally regulated industry from extending further credit to political committees which have debts to the industry that remain outstanding after two years.
Nelson - Yes Proxmire - Yes

201 - Campaign reform, spending limit, Aug. 5, 1971. The Senate rejected an amendment by Sen. Allen, D-Ala., to increase the campaign spending limit in the bill.
Nelson - No Proxmire - No

202 - Campaign reform, broadcast charges, Aug. 5, 1971. The Senate rejected an amendment by Sen. Curtis, R-Neb., to strike from the bill a section to require broadcasting and non-broadcasting media to charge candidates at the lowest unit rate they charge other customers for the same amount of time or space.
Nelson - No Proxmire - No

203 - Campaign reform, Aug. 5, 1971. The Senate passed the federal election campaign practices bill.
Nelson - Yes Proxmire - Yes

204 - Disaster relief, Aug. 5, 1971. During the debate on the economic disaster relief assistance bill, the Senate rejected an amendment by Sen. Buckley, Con-R-N.Y., which would have limited areas eligible for assistance to those which suffer sudden increases in unemployment due to the loss or closing of major sources of employment. The bill as passed would allow assistance for areas of high unemployment regardless of the Source.
Nelson - No Proxmire - No

205 - Disaster relief, Aug. 5, 1971. The Senate sustained the ruling of the presiding officer that an amendment offered by Sen. Humphrey, D-Minn., to allow payment of extended unemployment benefits was not germane to the bill.
Nelson - No Proxmire - No

206 - Disaster relief, Aug. 5, 1971. The Senate passed a bill to make areas that are suffering from high unemployment eligible for emergency federal aid as "economic disaster" areas.
Nelson - Yes Proxmire - Yes

207 - Education, sex discrimination, Aug. 6, 1971. Taking up an omnibus college aid bill, the Senate sustained a ruling by the presiding officer that an amendment to forbid recipients of aid to discriminate on the basis of sex was not germane to the bill. The amndment was offered by Sen. Bayh, D-Ind.
Nelson - No Proxmire - No

208 - Labor, HEW Departments, appropriations, conference report, Aug. 6, 1971. The Senate adopted the conference report on a bill to appropriate fiscal 1972 funds for the HEW and Labor Departments and related agencies.
Nelson - Yes Proxmire - Yes

209 - Public - service jobs appropriations, Aug. 6, 1971. The Senate passed a bill to appropriate funds for the Labor Department to begin the public - service jobs programs.
Nelson - Yes Proxmire - Yes

210 - Education, foreign service scholarship, Aug. 6, 1971. The Senate rejected a motion to able an amendment - offered to the college aid bill by Sen. Dominick, R-Colo. - to establish a foreign service scholarship program.
Nelson - No Proxmire - Yes

211 - Education, foreign service scholarships, Aug. 6, 1971. The Senate rejected an amndment by Sen. Fulbright, D-Ark., to delete from Sen. Dominick's foreign service scholarship amendment a provision to authorize subsistence payments of $300 a month to foreign service trainees. Dominick withdrew his amendment from consideration after the vote.
Nelson - Yes Proxmire - Yes

212 - Education, Aug. 6, 1971. The Senate passed a bill to authorize the HEW Department to spend $18 billion in the next three years for higher - education programs.

unfortunately (for plotters) the Egyptian ghost was wrong

CAIRO (UPI)—The plotters wanted to take over the Egyptian government and the spirits told them they had it made.

All they figured they needed was a cabinet crisis. Then the army would step in, President Anwar Sadat would step down and they would step up.

To ensure success, the government says they rifled the president's safe, bugged his office, stockpiled weapons, set up secret raidos and a printing press and created a nationwide secret organization.

As an added precaution, three key members of the conspirators, led by former Vice President Ali, Sabry, consulted a local professor who dealt in the occult. It was bingo. A ghost told them their action would succeed.

Unfortunately, Egyptian ghosts can be wrong and the advice allegedly received by former War Minster Gen. Mahmoud Fawzi, Interior Minister Sharawi Gomaa and Presidential Affairs Minster Sami Sharaf proved disastrous.

When the 91 plotters moved on May 13, their next residence turned out to be jail rather than the national palace.

For a cabinet coup that failed, it had a powerful array of members. They included Sabry and the chiefs of seven ministries, Egypt's only political party, the national assembly and the secret police.

But fail they did. Today all face charges of high treason and possible sentences of death or life imprisonment in Egypt's biggest political trial since the 1950s.

Portents of the pending power struggle began emerging May 2 when Sadat fired Sabry in a dispute over the president's decision to merge Egypt with Libya and Syria in a federation. The following week leaflets appeared in Cairo castigating the president's policies.

On May 13 Sadat sacked Gomaa from his job as interior minister and head of the secret police, but made no announcement of the move. The plotters decided to act.

Shortly after sundown the national radio began broadcasting militant music and announced the ministers of interior, war, presidential affairs, information and housing had resigned from the government.

The indictment said this was the signal for the military and demonstrators to start their follow up. But nothing happened. The streets remained silent. Then Sadat reacted.

Within hours his backers had regained control of the radio station and arrested his chief opponents without violence. The rest were rounded up along with two more ministers in the following days.

The high treason charges provoked by these events have led to the largest political conspiracy trial in Egypt since 1957.

elderly Grivas can still make Cyprus tremble, premier frown

Even though Gen. George Grivas is 73 years old, the mention of his name still can cause tremors on the island of Cyprus and bring a frown to the forehead of Greek Premier George Papadopoulos.

Ever since the mid-1950's when he led Cypriot guerrillas in a fight for independence from Britain, Grivas' name has been associated with violence and intrigue worthy of a paperback spy thriller.

After a period of obscurity, his name again surfaced in recent days when he disappeared from Greek government surveillance in Athens and, amid rumors, re-appeared on Cyprus. Even though Grivas himself maintained silence, his presence was enough to cause the island to brace for renewed trouble.

The issue between Greeks seeking Enosis and Turks favoring partition is responsible for much of the violence on the island going back years. More than a hundred assassination attempts have occurred since Cyprus became independent in 1960, several of them against President Archbishop Makarios.

A 1968 attempt against Greek Premier Papadopoulos was said to have Cyprus links.

Forces opposed to both Papadopoulos and Makarios are suspected of having a hand in Grivas' escape from his closely guarded Athens home.

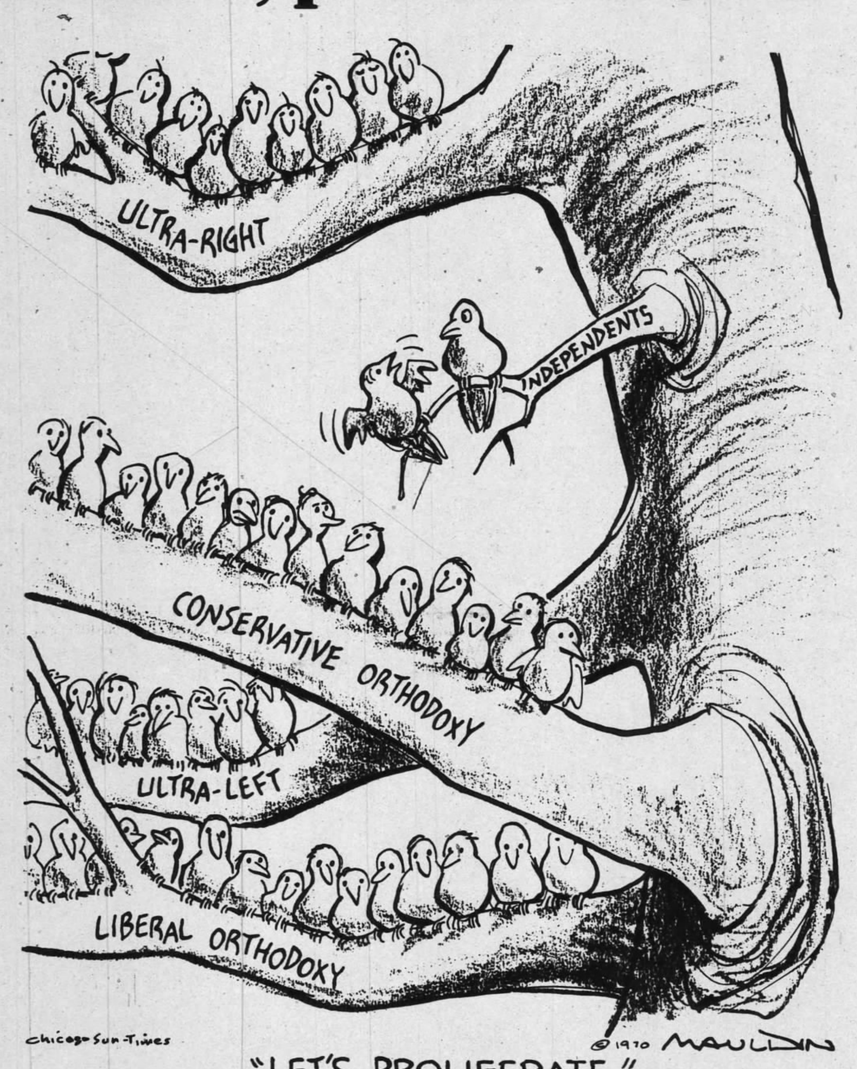
Grivas' surprise return to Cyprus climaxes a summer of increasing tensions between the island's 600,000 Greeks and approximately 100,000 Turks. It was Grivas who as commander of the Cypriot National Guard in 1967 ordered an attack on two Turkish villages that nearly led to war between Greece and Turkey.

As result of that incident Grivas was ordered into unwilling retirement and placed under guard.

Three years of talks between leaders of the Cypriot Greek and Turkish communities foundered on the old issue of partition as demanded by the Turks.

Failure of local leaders has led to mounting fears among Greek Cypriots that the governments of Greece and Turkey were nearing agreement of their own which would be imposed upon the island, on terms unfavorable to the Greek inhabitants.

A United Nations peacekeeping force has been on the island since the spring of 1964 under terms renegotiated every six months by U.N. Secretary Gen. Thant. Makarios has dispatched his foreign minister to New York where the U.N. General Assembly is to convene Sept. 21. Reportedly, he is to seek new moves to break the deadlock.



"LET'S PROLIFERATE."

Letters to the editor are welcome on any issue, but the Herald-Telegram wants to remind readers that they must be signed.

Letters should be around 500 words in length, and the Herald-Telegram reserves the right to edit those that are too long.

Writers who do not wish to have their names published with their letters may signify this and furnish an anonymous signature.

ART BUCHWALD

Tells It Like It Isn't

WASHINGTON — There was good news out of Washington last week. According to Atty. Gen. John Mitchell, President Nixon's war on crime has been successful, and the results of the Administration's monumental efforts have been so great that "fear is being swept from the streets of some — though not all — American cities."

He was supported in his optimism by Jerris Leonard of the Justice Department's law enforcement assistance administration, who said the only ones who weren't happy with the decrease in the 1970 crime statistics were the President's critics.

"I believe," Mr. Leonard told a conference of law enforcement officials, "they are principally disturbed because they have lost something — crime as a political issue has been taken away from them. They feel they have been robbed, and being robbed they are angry."

The reason for the euphoria in the Justice Department is that FBI statistics for 1970 indicated that the rate of increase of crime had gone down from 12 percent in 1969 to 11.3 percent in 1970.

This sounded terrific until I read that the same statistics revealed that 566,700 more crimes had been committed in 1970 than in 1969.

Admittedly confused, I sought out my friend Prof. Heinrich Applebaum, the great Justice Department statistician, whose definitive book "Do Decimal Points Have a Sex Life?" is used in every math class in the country.

"Prof. Applebaum, the Justice Department reports that the rate of crime has gone down in the country under President Nixon. Yet the same report says there have been a million more crimes in the past two years. How can that be?"

"It's quite simple," said Applebaum. "Percentagewise crime has gone down, crimewise it's gone up."

"But where does that leave the average person?"

"It depends whether you're a Republican or a Democrat. If you're a Republican you have nothing to fear walking the streets of our American cities. But if I were a Democrat, I'd stay home."

"Are you saying that the Republicans are trying to take the crime issue out of the 1972 campaign?"

"They have," Applebaum said. "The last year the Democrats were in office crime had gone up 13.8 percent. When the Republicans took over in 1969, it only went up 12 percent and last year 11.3 percent. The Democrats can't argue with that."

"But still more people were robbed, mugged, murdered and raped in 1969 and 1970 than they were in the previous four years."

"We're not talking about people," Applebaum said, irritated. "We're talking about percentages. You can't think about the people who were molested in 1969 and 1970. You have to think about the ones who weren't. There are probably over 100,000 citizens who weren't mugged this year, thanks to President Nixon's leadership."

"It's hard to think in those terms," I admitted.

"That's because you're not running for election next year. You must understand the reporting of crime is a very serious business, and can cause great conflict. J. Edgar Hoover, in order to prove he is doing his job, has to show that crime is going up in the country. At the same time the Administration has to prove that crime is going down.

"The attorney general has solved the problem by reporting the percentages, which are lower, and Hoover by reporting the crimes, which are higher. That's the beauty of statistics. It makes everyone feel better."

"Well, thank you, professor, for the explanation."

"That's perfectly all right. Here, let me unlock the door for you. This is really a creepy neighborhood."

HOLLY MEIER

Off the Beat

Half the people in the world are trying to beat the other half out of something.

And this, apparently, is our way of life.

Take the most recent issue of Esquire magazine, for a f'instance.

It tells about a "little blue box" which, according to the writer, "places the entire telephone system of the world — satellites, cables and all — at the service of its operator, free of charge !"

The blue box, as pictured in the magazine, looks like a tiny portable radio; is small enough to fit in the palm of your hand; and is not necessarily blue.

They have come to be called blue boxes, says New York's Village Voice reporter Ron Rosenbaum, either because those confiscated by the telephone company happened to be blue, or to distinguish them from "black boxes," which are devices which allow incoming calls to be made without charge to the caller. The boxes have twelve buttons on the front and one on top.

EACH OF THE BUTTONS reporduces an electronic sound— a beep — that the phone company's own equipment makes.

Essentially, it gives its operator the power of a super operator, a "phone phreak" revealed to Rosenbaum, and you can control the phone company's long-distance switching system from your own Princess phone or any old pay phone.

How does it work?

The Esquire article cites this explanation:

"About twenty years ago A.T.&T. made a multibillion-dollar decision to operate its entire long distance switching system on twelve electronically generated combinations of six master tones. They decided to use very simple tones - the tone for each number is just two fixed single-frequency tones played simultaneously to create a certain frequency." The frequencies became public knowledge when a Bell Telephone Laboratories engineer published an article in a technical journal which listed actual frequencies used to create all multi-frequency tones, the article reports.

The tones, Rosenbaum explains in the magazine article, are the sounds you hear in the background, sometimes, after you've dialed a long distance number, and are not the same tones you hear in touch-tone phones. Phone phreaks believe, says Rosenbaum, that A.T. & T. deliberately equipped touch tone phones with a different set of frequencies to avoid putting the six master tones in the hands of every touch-tone owner.

THE TONES, THEN, according to the article, simply have to be reproduced and fed to the phone company's equipment through any toll-free long distance number, such as the 800 numbers used by a number of hotels, airlines and credit card companies. The original phone phreak was a blind kid with perfect pitch, says Rosenbaum, who used to whistle into the phone.

"An operator could tell the difference between his whistle and the phone company's electronic tone generator, but the phone company's switching circuit can't tell them apart."

Since frequencies are public knowledge, one has only to find the musical notes which correspond to the phone tones. "Any cheap family home-entertainment organ will do," said one phone phreak, who also disclosed that the whole list of notes as well as the frequencies is now in circulation in the underground phone phreak network.

The network, he said, can even provide cassettes with all the tones recorded, so with two cassette recorders anyone can put together a series of phone numbers and can make all the free calls he wants.

"THE BIGGER THE PHONE company gets and the further away from human operators it gets, the more vulnerable it becomes to all sorts of phone phreaking," said one of them in Esquire.

The article also reports the opinion that the recent series of blue-box arrests only mean that "an awful lot of blue boxes are flooding into the country and that people are finding them so easy to make that they know how to make them before they know how to use them."

And, if a blue-box operator sticks to pay phones and 800 numbers, the phone company can't stop them.

"Not unless they change their entire nationwide longlines technology, which will take them a few billion dollars and twenty years — right now they can't do a thing," Esquire claims.

Out of the Past

40 YEARS AGO
September 17, 1931

The milk booth at the fair under the management of Alice Touhy did a good business on this warm afternoon.

Purity Sausage Co., started operations in the Chippewa Candy Co. building on East Columbia St.

30 YEARS AGO
September 17, 1941

The water main serving the south side of Chippewa Falls will be turned off tonight in order to make repairs on a section crossing the river.

500 attend Eau Claire - Chippewa Deanery Meet.

20 YEARS AGO
September 17, 1951

Chippewa Falls Police Department Pistol Team won second place in Class "E" in annual Police Pistol Shoot Tournament held in Eau Claire.

Mrs. L. Parsium presented with diamond emblem for twenty-five years service with the Wisconsin Telephone Co.

10 YEARS AGO
September 17, 1961

Macks down Wausau Newman 19-13.

Wisconsin's 32nd National Guard Division has been ordered into federal service and will report to Ft. Lewis, Wash., Oct. 15.

house votes

213 - Appalachia, July 28, 1971. The House passed a bill to extend the Appalachian Regional Commission and the Commerce Department's economic development programs.
Kastenmeier-Yes Obey-Yes O'Konski-Yes Thomson-Yes

215 - HUD, NASA, VA appropriations, July 29, 1971. The House adopted the conference report on the bill to appropriate fiscal 1972 funds for the HUD Department, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Veterans Administration, the National Science Foundation and related agencies.
Kastenmeier-Yes Obey-Yes O'Konski-Yes Thomson-Yes